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The Bureau of Land Management

Managing California's Public Lands

State Director Guidance for Fiscal Years 1984—1988

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PREFACE

This document contains guidance for planning and administering the Bureau of Land Management's (BLM) programs through 1988. It is based on information and data concerned with the management of public lands within California and is intended for statewide application in all four Bureau districts. While the principal purpose is one of internal guidance, it also provides those outside the Bureau with information on BLM program direction.

The guidance reflects the Department of Interior's commitment to a balanced multiple-use management and its desires to act with common sense and environmental sensitivity while serving the national interest in: (1) developing energy and mineral resources; (2) improving management of renewable resources; (3) opening public lands to public access for appropriate use or uses; and (4) responding to the needs of State and local governments, public land users, and interested publics. To this end, a major emphasis has been placed on streamlining the planning and administrative procedures for each program, thereby improving cost-effectiveness. It is also designed to reflect the issues, demands, and resource situations found on those lands administered by BLM in California. As new issues emerged and policies changed, or were modified, new guidance has been added where appropriate.

State Director Guidance is presented in three major sections:

- Resource Program Guidance
- Support Program Guidance
- General Program Guidance

The first section presents program guidance for 16 resource management programs ranging from the Lands and Realty program to Fish and Wildlife. The second section deals with guidance for 11 support programs from Cadastral Survey to Safety and Health Management. Section Three addresses general program guidance. General programs include Multiple Use Planning, Environmental Coordination, Public Affairs, and Volunteers. No priority is intended by the order of presentation which basically follows the traditional order of presentation in BLM budget and program documents.

Guidance for each program is presented as a series of goals and objectives. Each set of goals and objectives is preceded by a program outlook which describes the existing situation--the things affecting a program. Are there, for instance, issues facing a program which require resolution? What are they and what do they require? Are there any legislative or judicial mandates which must be satisfied in the management of the program? What are major Bureau initiatives which may affect the program? For each outlook a goal or set of goals has been developed to describe what should be done. Objectives are presented to meet each goal. These are used to describe what is going to be done and when, and are presented in priority order.

RESOURCE PROGRAM GUIDANCE

1. LANDS AND REALTY

A. The withdrawal-review program will continue on a schedule to complete all reviews before the statutory deadline 1991 mandated by the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA). The current analysis phase will require a heavy commitment by all offices. Revocation applications will increase as a result of excess withdrawal needs identified in the review program. Requests for new withdrawals will also continue to be received.

A.1 Maintain a withdrawal review schedule that will complete, by 1987, all reviews which are the responsibility of the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). (U.S. Forest Service (FS), U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), and Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) reviews are scheduled beyond this date.)

A.1.1 Accomplish approximately 96 "other agency" reviews during FY 1984. This depends upon the other agencies meeting their commitments.

A.1.2 Complete processing of 45 FS reviews in FY 1984.

A.1.3 Continue action on reviewing BLM classifications in FY 1984 and conclude the review of 13 classification orders totaling some 1,090,000 acres, of which 22,000 acres are subject to segregation from mineral entry. This completes the review of Classification and Multiple Use Act classifications containing segregation from mineral entry.

A.1.4 Complete screening of waterpower withdrawals and develop a schedule for remaining reviews during FY 1984.

A.2 Maintain revocation and withdrawal casework on a current basis, within 90 and 180 days, respectively, of receipt.

A.2.1 Process 15 revocations during FY 1984.

A.2.2 Process 5 withdrawals during FY 1984.

B. Departmental policy encourages private development of energy resources on public lands. Non-Bureau Energy Initiated (NBEI) projects will have an increasing impact on the lands program, especially the accelerating demand for development of "mini-hydro" and wind energy resources.

B.1 Attempt to reach a pipeline basis on the processing of energy-related applications (process applications within 6 months of receipt).

B.1.1 Process the number of applications received during FY 1984, plus 50% of the current backlog number.

B.1.2 Encourage applicant contributions to offset costs for processing NBEI project applications where cost recovery regulations do not apply.

B.1.3 Continue to place high priority on processing of applications for hydroelectric and wind energy projects.

B.1.4 Working jointly with the State Lands Commission, complete the Environmental Statement (ES) and issue appropriate rights-of-way for the All American Pipeline within 12 months of receipt of perfected application.

B.1.5 Pending acceptance of the application by the Port of Long Beach, and working jointly with them, complete the Pacific-Texas Pipeline within 12 months. Grant appropriate rights-of-way within one month of the Record of Decision.

C. There will be increased interest in the use of public land by permit, lease, or right-of-way. The filing of new applications is expected to continue at the same or an increased rate.

C.1 Process casework in the most responsive manner by achieving reductions in processing time.

C.1.1 Complete decentralization of case file storage and maintenance. Monitor decentralization and conduct training as needed.

C.2 Reduce the backlog in public demand applications ("backlog" as used here means applications pending final action over six months) in FY 1984 and eliminate backlog in FY 1985.

D. Department Management By Objectives (MBO) directives and "good neighbor policy" prescribe that positive programs will be implemented to adjust the public land pattern to settle claims, meet demands for community expansion and other development, and enhance manageability of the remaining public lands.

D.1 Satisfy State Indemnity Selection applications as a debt owed by the United States. Remaining State entitlement is approximately 55,000 acres.

D.1.1 Complete action on two pending State entitlement applications in FY 1984, by conveying approximately 2,700 acres.

D.1.2 Upon receipt of the Solicitor's Opinion on Elk Hills, and assuming full cooperation by the State of California, consummate the remainder of the State's entitlement.

D.2 Give priority to lands applications involving State and local government needs for community expansion and development.

D.2.1 Promptly process Recreation & Public Purposes Act (R&PP) applications filed by State or local government entities within 180 days of receipt.

D.2.2 Assist local government in filing proper applications to meet identified needs for public lands. Applications not completed within 180 days will be returned.

D.3 Carry out land tenure adjustment programs consistent with the land use planning and disposal criteria of FLPMA.

D.3.1 Insure that Lands input into scheduled planning efforts is timely and complete in FY 1984 and outyears to identify feasible tenure adjustments.

D.3.2 Limit exchanges to those approved in the Annual Work Plan (AWP), and supported by a feasibility report demonstrating critical need and adherence to public interest criteria.

D.3.3 Complete exchanges with the Southern Pacific Land Company (SP) for approximately 40,000 acres of public land in FY 1984. This is dependent on SP identifying lands they want to select and mutual agreement. Complete other private exchanges for about 13,000 acres and a State exchange for 7,000 acres in FY 1984.

D.3.4 Obtain full cost recovery for all mineral conveyances as per Section 209 of FLPMA.

D.3.5 Pending resolution of legal questions, resolve Red Mountain Townsite issue in FY 1984.

D.3.6 Limit efforts on the FS/BLM boundary adjustment program to the Southern California Metropolitan Project and shared services agreements until further guidance is received from the Washington Office.

D.4 Continue to dispose of lands identified through the planning process as not being in the public interest to be retained in public ownership and for which there appears to be a public demand.

D.4.1 Offer approximately 12,000 acres for sale in FY 1984. Concentrate efforts in the California Desert Conservation Area to resolve priority problems.

D.4.2 Develop a detailed schedule by February 1, 1984, for tracts of land to be offered for sale in FY 1985.

E. Unauthorized occupancy, primarily associated with mining claims, is a serious problem and will continue to occur. A trespass abatement program is necessary to comply with the FLPMA policy of obtaining a fair return for use of public land and resources. Budget constraints prevent a full-scale abatement program.

E.1 Carry out a program to eliminate or discourage new unauthorized occupancies, and/or the disruption of resource management programs.

E.1.1 Actively publicize criminal violations of public land trespass and provide examples of unauthorized uses on the public lands.

E.1.2 Maintain trespass registers on a current basis by alertness to identification and reporting of suspected trespasses.

E.1.3 Initiate abatement action on flagrant cases, and those in conflict with ongoing BLM programs or projects.

F. Maintaining and updating public land records is a basic ongoing function of public land management. The Bureau initiated in FY 1983 an automated lands and minerals records system (ALMRS) to improve case processing and tracking. ALMRS will be comprised of automated case recordation (phase I), land description and status (phase II) and geographic coordinate (phase III) data on all active lands and minerals cases. The system is being developed and implemented in phases to assure an orderly transition from a manual to fully automated system. Full implementation nationwide is anticipated by FY 1991.

F.1 Complete entry of pending lands cases into the ALMRS system in FY 1984 (phase I).

F.2 Complete entry of land description and status data by no later than FY 1987 (phase II) and of geographic coordinate data by FY 1988 (phase III).

2. ENERGY MINERALS (OIL, GAS, & GEOTHERMAL)

A. The Secretary's policy is to emphasize the need to develop oil, gas and geothermal resources to best serve the Nation's interest. In addition, the Mineral Policy Act of 1970 directs the Bureau to encourage and support the development and extraction of mineral resources.

A.1 Provide industry with opportunities to acquire known oil, gas, and geothermal resources.

A.1.1 Hold competitive sales for all remaining acreages within Known Geologic Structures (KGS).

A.1.2 Hold competitive sales on all Known Geothermal Resource Areas (KGRA), including but not limited to Lassen, Coso, and Glass Mountain KGRAs.

A.1.3 Review all existing KGSs, KGRAs and KLAs. Revise and establish KGSs using new procedures as exploratory development requires.

A.1.4 Expedite progress on classification work for the potentially valuable minerals map project, so that approximately one quarter of the State will be reviewed, classified, and mapped in FY 1984.

A.2 Maintain a "pipeline" system to rapidly process, issue, and administer BLM noncompetitive energy lease applications.

A.2.1 Issue all leases within 6 months of receipt of applications.

A.2.2 Eliminate the backlog of simultaneous oil and gas terminated lease parcels and maintain on current basis the listing of geothermal terminated lease parcels in FY 1984.

A.2.3 Initiate a system of computerized tracking of terminated leases in FY 1984.

A.2.4 Issue pre-lease Environmental Assessments (EAs) within 90 days of receipt of applications.

B. Eliminate the backlog of oil and gas and geothermal lease applications of other agencies.

B.1 Maintain effective interagency coordination to assure timely pre-lease review of applications by other agencies and eliminate any backlog of lease applications.

C. Bureau policy is to timely and correctly approve all post-lease actions (EAs, Application for Permit to Drill (APDs), Plans of Operation/Development, Exploratory and Development Mine Plans, Production Operations, Production Verifications, Abandonments and Rehabilitation).

C.1 Develop and complete the Annual Oil and Gas Inspection Plan. Conduct the inspection and enforcement program for the geothermal program in the same manner as the oil and gas program. Provide inspection and enforcement assistance for the States of Arizona, Nevada and Oregon.

C.2 Provide the necessary coordination with the Minerals Management Service (MMS)-Royalty Management Office for production verification and inspection of producing leases. Obtain the necessary production reports from MMS.

C.3 Assist in the completion of all lease information into the ALMRS system and expansion of the system to include all lease information necessary for the Area/District/State Offices to properly monitor and process all post-lease actions.

C.4 Perform periodic reviews of all producing and nonproducing leases along with unleased land to protect the Federal interest from damage by non-Federal development. Review the diligent development requirements for leases periodically for compliance with lease terms.

C.4.1 Issue post-lease drilling and facility permits within 90 days of receipt of applications.

C.4.2 Conduct post-lease compliance checks of field operations within 60 days of notice of abandonment and monitor rentals and royalties on a yearly basis. Make other spot checks and inspections as appropriate within staffing levels.

C.5 Support the training needed by the BLM specialists as well as the inspector specialists of the State of California, pursuant to the Federal-State Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) on joint inspection responsibilities, to insure that they receive an adequate level of formal and informal field training in inspection functions.

D. Insure completion of all lease information into the ALMRS system including post-lease information to allow for providing monitoring activities and operations by the Area/District/State Offices.

3. NONENERGY MINERALS

A. The Mining and Minerals Policy Act of 1970 and the Materials and Minerals Policy, Research, and Development Act of 1980 encourage the exploration and development of mineral resources and increase availability of minerals critical to the Nation's economic and military well-being.

A.1 Encourage exploration and development of mineral resources on public land with due regard to Federal, State, and local laws and regulations.

A.1.1 Continue to process mineral patent applications on a pipeline basis. Process all P.L. 167 cases on BLM lands and 50% of the P.L. 167 cases on FS lands during FY 1984.

A.1.2 Eliminate the backlog in nonenergy minerals leasing applications on BLM lands by the end of FY 1984. Encourage State and other Federal agencies to do the same.

A.1.3 Develop standards for Known Leasing Areas (KLAs) for sodium and potassium and hold a competitive lease sale for sodium/potassium on KLAs in FY 1984.

A.1.4 Coordinate mineral assessments with USGS/USBM for Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs) in the CDCA in FY 1984 for use in the Wilderness Review and Desert Plan amendment processes.

A.1.5 Ensure that geology-energy-mineral (GEM) assessments are completed for and used in the planning process.

A.1.6 Evaluate the impact upon mineral exploration and development resulting from decisions made during the withdrawal review process, especially with regard to strategic minerals.

A.2 Disseminate information concerning mining laws, regulations, and other geologic data to the public and other interested parties.

A.2.1 Maintain and distribute copies of mining laws and regulations in State, District, and Resource Area Offices.

A.2.2 Insure that staff and minerals specialists are available to answer public inquiries.

A.2.3 Maintain a close rapport with mining organizations and hobby collecting groups and insure these interest groups are kept abreast of recent changes in mining and hobby collecting laws and regulations.

B. The Interim Management Policy requires BLM to manage lands under wilderness review so that the effects of mineral exploration and development will not impair suitability or cause undue degradation of the area for inclusion into the National Preservation Wilderness System.

B.1 Insure that the rights enjoyed by those claims covered by valid existing rights and "grandfathered" use provisions of the Interim Management Plan are given adequate consideration in processing plans of operations submitted in accordance with 43 CFR 3802 and 43 CFR 3809.

B.1.1 Perform compliance checks to assure plans of operations and notices are filed, and procedures followed.

C. Notices and plans of operations submitted in accordance with the 43 CFR 3809 and 43 CFR 3802 regulations concerning surface mining and reclamation are required to be processed within 30 days unless an extension is granted.

C.1 Continue the process of reviewing and approving notices and plans of operation in FY 1984 and assure full consideration is given to the effects on other resources.

C.1.1 Continue use of the checklist Environmental Assessment (EA) in FY 1984 to allow multi-resource input through a streamlined process.

D. To make the processing of case files more efficient, mining claims data shall be microfilmed and mineral patent application processing shall be expedited.

D.1 Process the majority of mineral patent applications within one year of their receipt and all within 18 months of receipt.

D.1.1 Review applications within 30 days of receipt. Institute procedures for on-the-ground consultation with the applicant.

D.1.2 Expedite publication procedures upon consent of applicant.

D.1.3 Send applications to mineral examiner for validity examination as soon as all necessary information has been received from the applicant.

D.2 State Office Mining Recordation Section will input information into a computerized data base.

D.2.1 Enter mining claim information into the computerized data base within one month of recordation.

D.3 Continue efforts to eliminate backlog of unfilmed mining claim files and keep filming current.

D.3.1 Microfilm 30,000 files and updates by the end of FY 1984.

E. Section 202(c)(9) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 directs the Department of the Interior to coordinate planning and management of lands with State and local governments.

E.1 Continue to implement the Memorandum of Understanding with the State of California and the Forest Service to effectively regulate surface mining and reclamation procedures.

E.1.1 Review statewide Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) for compatibility between BLM 43 CFR 3802 and 3809 regulations and State Surface Mining and Reclamation Act, and revise MOU if necessary during FY 1984.

E.1.2 Encourage counties which contain mineral rights managed by BLM to enter into MOUs with appropriate BLM District Offices by FY 1985.

4. RANGELANDS

A. Court-ordered mandates require the Bureau to prepare Environmental Impact Statements (ESs) for all public lands subjected to livestock grazing. The Natural Resources Defense Council and the Bureau have agreed to a schedule of completion dates for these ESs.

A.1 Complete remaining ESs by FY 1984 in accordance with the court schedule.

A.1.1 Complete the Hollister, Coast/Valley, and Honey Lake/Beckwourth ESs in FY 1984.

A.1.2 Use procedures developed within the State to ensure ESs are cost effective, without sacrificing intentions of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

B. FLPMA and the Public Rangelands Improvement Act of 1978 (PRIA) require the Bureau to develop, update, and maintain an inventory of range conditions and trends. Instruction Memorandum No. 82-51 requires the Bureau to continue to conduct soil and vegetation inventories and use the data as a basis for management decisions and monitoring program.

B.1 Continue inventory efforts started to date and begin others as necessary to establish baseline data for monitoring.

B.1.1 Complete rangeland inventories as necessary to establish baseline data for monitoring and the evaluation of management objectives.

B.1.2 Complete site specific, highly intensive inventories on all major vegetation type conversions, seedings, water development and soil disturbance areas.

C. FLPMA and PRIA require the inventory of range conditions and trends be maintained on a continuing basis.

C.1 Continue to develop monitoring plans for use on rangelands in California.

C.1.1 Design new monitoring plans, including those incorporated into Allotment Management Plans, to acquire the minimum level of information necessary to determine the condition and trend of the rangeland and to evaluate the effects of management actions. Use BLM Manual 4421 as guidance in plan development.

C.1.2 As appropriate, develop these plans on a resource area, planning unit, or allotment basis employing monitoring methodologies which conform to those in BLM Manual 4420.

C.2 Continue to implement existing monitoring plans and begin implementation of newly developed plans.

C.2.1 Ensure timely collection of data in accordance with monitoring plan schedules.

C.2.2 Maintain permanent data files to ensure preservation of information for future evaluation.

D. FLPMA, PRIA, and the Grazing Regulations direct development of Allotment Management Plans (AMPs) on public rangelands.

D.1 Develop AMPs or revise existing AMPs in accordance with livestock grazing decision documents.

D.1.1 Use the ranking procedure for determining AMP priority, based on benefit/cost, social, and natural resource considerations.

D.1.2 Prepare AMPs in close consultation, cooperation, and coordination with affected permittees and lessees, district grazing advisory boards, the State, and other interests.

E. Cooperative Management Agreements (CMAs) are a land management tool to assist many program areas, such as rangeland, wildlife and recreation management. Instruction Memorandum No. WO-83-485 gives the policy and procedures for implementing CMAs for livestock grazing. Instruction Memorandum No. CA-83-426 contains direction for implementing CMAs in California. All CMAs must be of high quality and include multiple use objectives. All criteria for selection must be satisfied for grazing allotments approved.

E.1 Initiate a process for nominating and approving grazing permittees/lessees for CMAs.

E.1.1 Solicit nominations from a broad spectrum of the public including District Grazing Advisory Boards, District Advisory Councils, Soil Conservation Districts, the Department of Fish and Game, the Cooperative Extension Service, the Sierra Club, the Natural Resource Defense Council, the National Wildlife Federation, the Audubon Society, and other appropriate public interest groups.

E.1.2 Have the District Grazing Advisory Board and District Advisory Council (or other groups upon approval of the State Director) review and approve those nominees who meet the qualifications for CMAs (given in Instruction Memorandum No. 83-485).

E.2 Develop and implement CMAs for those grazing permittees/lessees nominated and approved through the above process.

E.2.1 Develop and implement five CMAs per District in FY 1984 (to the extent this is compatible with the production of high quality documents).

E.2.2 Develop and implement CMAs in Fiscal Years 1985-1988 using the above process.

E.3 Monitor all CMAs in accordance with established criteria and procedures.

E.3.1 Incorporate all monitoring efforts in approved CMA documents.

E.3.2 Insure decisions resulting from CMA monitoring are implemented in a timely manner.

F. The Taylor Grazing Act of 1934, the Sikes Act, FLPMA, and Public Rangelands Improvement Act, all demonstrate a continuing commitment by Congress to improve rangeland conditions. Other guidance directs cost effective rangeland improvements, developed, whenever feasible, to generate benefits for a variety of resources.

F.1 Construct and implement rangeland improvements which have been determined to be necessary in approved activity plans (AMPs, Habitat Management Plans, Herd Management Area Plans, and Watershed Management Plans).

F.1.1 Ensure that rangeland betterment funds be used only for on-the-ground range improvement projects designed to improve forage conditions and result in benefits to wildlife, watershed protection, and livestock production.

F.1.2 Prepare environmental assessments of all rangeland improvement projects in accordance with PRIA and the Bureau's planning regulations.

F.1.3 Keep the costs of survey and design, environmental assessments, and other activities in support of rangeland improvements as low as possible to ensure the maximum possible funding of actual on-the-ground improvements.

F.1.4 Perform benefit/cost analysis of all rangeland improvement projects as directed by the BLM's Rangeland Improvement Policy (Instruction Memorandum No. WO-83-27).

F.1.5 Encourage permittees, lessees, and other interested parties to contribute labor, materials, equipment, and/or cash toward the construction and maintenance of new rangeland improvements.

F.2 Maintain rangeland improvements in accordance with the Bureau's Rangeland Improvement Policy.

F.2.1 Assign maintenance responsibilities for structural rangeland improvements to users by FY 1984 using cooperative agreements where possible.

F.2.2 Monitor maintenance agreements for compliance on a continuing basis.

F.2.3 Encourage permittees/lessees to maintain, through cooperative agreement, nonstructural rangeland improvements and encourage nonlivestock cooperators to maintain either structural or nonstructural improvements. BLM will maintain those nonstructural rangeland improvements (e.g., seedings) that are unassigned.

F.3 Continue to consult District Grazing Advisory Boards prior to allocating Grazing Management (4322) funds to each district.

F.3.1 Hold at least one meeting of the Grazing Advisory Board chairpersons and district managers in FY 1984 to discuss FY 1984 accomplishments and preliminary allocations for FY 1985.

F.3.2 Each district will consult with its Grazing Advisory Board in conducting the range investment analyses required by the Bureau's Rangeland Improvement Policy.

G. Grazing regulations require the Bureau to prepare summary documents and updates following completion of grazing ESs.

G.1 Issue a Range Program Summary (RPS) as soon as possible following completion of each final ES on the grazing program.

G.1.1 Issue RPSs for the Alturas, Redding, South Sierra Foothills, Yokayo, and Otay ES areas in FY 1984.

G.1.2 Issue RPSs for the Hollister, Coast/Valley, and Honey Lake/Beckwourth ES areas in FY 1985 (or sooner).

G.2 Issue an RPS update following consultation with affected interests and prior to issuing adjustment decisions. Publish subsequent RPS updates as necessary to keep the public informed.

H. The Secretaries of Interior and Agriculture were directed by PRIA to develop and implement experimental stewardship programs on selected areas of the public rangelands.

H.1 Continue the Modoc/Washoe Experimental Stewardship Program in the Susanville District.

H.1.1 Continue Bureau support to the interagency approach currently being used.

H.1.2 Prepare a report on the results of this program. A report to Congress from the Secretary is due no later than December 31, 1985.

H.2 Explore the use in other districts of the interdisciplinary problem solving approach used in the Modoc/Washoe Experimental Stewardship Area.

H.2.1 Establish and use on a trial basis technical review teams to resolve resource conflicts on grazing allotments in each district in FY 1984.

I. FLPMA authorizes research projects related to management of the public lands. The major research needed for the California Rangeland Management program is to determine appropriate levels of livestock use on ephemeral and Mediterranean rangelands.

I.1 Conduct studies (as funding permits) to determine the adequacy of the livestock turnout level of 200 pounds per acre (dry weight) of annual forage production established in the California Desert Conservation Area Plan.

I.2 Conduct studies (as funding permits) to determine the optimal quantity of residual mulch to be left following each grazing season in the various areas of Mediterranean annual rangelands managed by the Bureau in California.

5. WILD FREE-ROAMING HORSES AND BURROS

A. Public Law 92-195 declares wild, free-roaming horses and burros are to be protected and managed as an integral part of the public lands.

A.1 Maintain, manage and protect viable populations of healthy, free-roaming horses and burros in balance with their habitat and other resource values of the public lands.

A.1.1 Determine through the Bureau planning process appropriate management levels for wild free-roaming horses and burros on all public lands where they existed at the time the Act was passed.

A.1.2 Prepare Herd Management Area Plans (HMAPs) for the six herd management areas in California during the next two years. Five HMAPs will be prepared for the California Desert during FY 1984; the remaining HMAP will be prepared for the Susanville District in FY 1985.

A.1.3 Investigate immediately all detected, reported or suspected violations of Public Law 92-195, as amended.

A.2 Continue gathering program to remove excess wild, free-roaming horses and burros until appropriate management levels have been reached.

A.2.1 Remove sufficient number of excess wild free-roaming horses and burros each year to reach specified management levels of horses on the Susanville District and burros on the California Desert District by the end of FY 1985. Thereafter, management levels will be maintained by removing a percentage of the annual increase.

A.2.2 Continue to seek innovative methods to streamline and improve statewide gathering efforts for maximum efficiency and cost effectiveness.

A.2.3 Continue cooperative removal efforts with China Lake Naval Weapons Center, Death Valley National Monument and the Forest Service to achieve their respective management objectives.

A.3 Maintain "adoption" program for placement of excess animals gathered from the public lands.

A.3.1 Place excess animals with qualified individuals under private agreements.

A.3.2 Upon request and as available, provide excess animals to Bureau contract distribution centers.

A.3.3 Use all available adoption techniques (i.e., mobile adoption centers, contract distribution centers, etc.) to assure that excess animals are placed with qualified individuals in an efficient and economic manner.

A.3.4 Increase Public Affairs efforts to generate adoption demand for excess animals and increase awareness and understanding of the Wild Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Program.

A.4 Maintain a compliance program to ensure the humane care and proper treatment of adopted wild horses and burros and, to the extent possible, deter their illegal use by adopters.

A.4.1 Investigate adopters who are the subjects of complaints concerning care, treatment, or use of their assigned animals.

A.4.2 Continue coordination efforts with State Humane Societies for investigation of abuse cases.

A.4.3 Contact livestock auction yards and seek their cooperation in preventing illegal sale of adopted animals.

A.5 Grant title, upon application, to excess animals that have been placed with qualified individuals and provided with humane treatment and care for a period of one year. Grant title to not more than four animals to a transferee within a one-year period.

A.5.1 Process title applications within two weeks of receipt.

A.5.2 Encourage individuals to apply for title to adopted animals when eligible.

6. FORESTRY

A. Bureau policy and Sustained Yield Unit decisions, developed under FLPMA, dictate offering timber volume under the principle of sustained yield as expressed in the allowable cut plans for each Sustained Yield Unit (SYU).

A.1 Maintain a timber sale program at the level identified in the most current allowable cut plans in order to meet the 10-year allowable cut determined for the 1982 to 1991 decade.

A.1.1 Offer an <u>average</u> of 21.6 millian board feet (MMBF) per year for sale over the current decade.

A.1.2 Provide legal access to all advertised timber sales. The type of access will conform to established written criteria.

A.1.3 Offer timber sales only in conjunction with appropriate forest development activities necessary to meet the criteria and standards used in computing the allowable cut.

B. Conduct the Forest Management Program in conformance with specific activity plans, long-range plans and resource inventories.

B.1 Maintain and update forest management long-range plans annually for the Bakersfield, Susanville and Ukiah Districts.

B.1.1 Five-year timber sale and forest development plans will conform to SYU-15 decisions.

B.1.2 Ten-year timber sale and forest development plans will conform to SYU-8 and SYU-13 decisions. (Affects the Ukiah District only.)

B.1.3 Annual timber sale plans will be developed and provided to the public.

B.1.4 Five-year timber sale plan information will be included in the annual timber sale MBO system.

B.2 Maintain extensive forest inventories. Complete operations inventories, or adequate substitutes to achieve inventory objectives, to provide site-specific information for forest management practices.

B.2.1 Complete operation inventories, or approved substitutes, in each District prior to FY 1985.

B.2.2 Undertake Bureauwide woodlands inventory between FY 1985 and FY 1987. Each District will complete its portion of such inventory within time frames to be established.

B.2.3 Develop woodland management plans in FY 1987-1988.

B.2.4 Review all timber lands that did not qualify as commercial forest in FY 1984 to determine if they do qualify according to unpublished Washington Office directives.

C. Sales of minor forest products will be made available as a service to the public both in northern California and in the Desert.

C.1 Sell fuelwood to the public to satisfy the increasing demand and help alleviate the Nation's energy needs.

C.1.1 Expand program of providing large advertised sales of fuelwood to commercial cutters.

C.1.2 Increase the number of fuelwood permits to the general public to meet demands and reduce trespass. Material will normally be sold at fair market value.

C.2 Increase sales of Christmas trees, fence posts, poles, wildings and other minor forest products.

C.2.1 As with fuelwood, attempts to accomplish silvicultural benefits and forest development cost savings will be a part of efforts to meet public demand for these products. Products will normally be sold at fair market values.

D. Emphasize the mandate to "do more with less" in the forest management program.

D.1 Actions associated with the timber sale program will be streamlined and made more efficient and cost effective while still accomplishing their functions in an acceptable manner.

D.1.1 Apply a theory of "acceptable risk" when undertaking discrete steps in the sale program. Design roads, run lines, cruise timber, and prepare contracts recognizing the need to accept some "controlled" level of error to effect substantial savings in time and costs.

D.1.2 Consider and use timber sale contract provisions and stipulations to accomplish forest management objectives whenever appropriate. See California BLM Manual Supplement, 5424 - Preparation of Contracts and Exhibits, Release 5-16.

D.1.3 Expand and correlate the use of prescribed burning to meet silvicultural objectives with similar activities on the part of the State and other Federal agencies.

D.1.4 Increase use of herbicides and other pesticides when approved and clearly preferable to other methods of silvicultural treatment. Inform and educate the public about these programs.

D.1.5 Site preparation, timber stand improvement, reforestation, etc., activities now often accomplished with appropriated monies under forest development contracts will be more commonly achieved through silvicultural or stand management practices. Natural regeneration, brush reduction, hardwood overstory removal, thinnings, site preparation, and other vegetation manipulation will be increasingly accomplished through sale layout and logging methods.

D.2 Use new ways of conducting forest management practices developed through technical advances and availability of new resources.

D.2.1 Use the auto-surveyor as a means of locating land lines for timber sales, inventories, trespass, access, etc.

D.2.2 Consider and use new methods of inventory, such as the Forest Service CIA-2 program, when appropriate.

D.2.3 Use the California Conservation Corps, Comprehensive Education Training Act (CETA), volunteers, and similar programs, when cost effective, in accomplishing forest management and development practices.

D.2.4 Use fewer and larger timber sales, more joint sales with the Forest Service, forestland consolidation exchanges, reciprocal road use right-of-way agreements, and other actions to effect efficiencies and economies.

7. WATER RESOURCES

A. The Secretary's Management by Objectives (MBOs) direct the Bureau to coordinate with State, Federal and local agencies to increase benefits from water resource management.

A.1 Participate with State and local agencies to develop a program of chaparral management to enhance water yield.

A.1.1 Manage 20,000 acres of public land chaparral per year in order to increase water yield through FY 1988.

A.1.2 Cooperate with State and local agencies' programs on neighboring lands to increase water yield through chaparral management.

B. The MBOs, recent Solicitor Opinions, and BLM policy reflect the intent of Congress for Federal agencies to follow State substantive and procedural law in regards to appropriating water rights.

B.1 Identify and assert all existing BLM water uses and water rights.

B.1.1 Notify the State of all Federal reserved rights and acquire water rights for BLM water uses regulated by the State of California by FY 1986.

B.1.2 Conduct water rights survey for range water developments in Nevada planned for FY 1984 and 1985.

B.1.3 Complete water rights filings and notifications for all other BLM water uses in Nevada by FY 1988

B.1.4 Enter all water sources information into the Bureau Automatic Data Processing (ADP) System in FY 1984, and maintain the files.

C. FLPMA and NEPA require consideration of the water resources as a part of future management decisions relating to development of the public lands.

C.1 Provide hydrologic information and support to energy development and other activity plans.

C.1.1 Conduct water resources inventories on public lands subject to energy development and other activities that will affect water yield, quality, floodplains, and/or groundwater.

C.1.2 Provide input on water resources to development plans in order that water resources are maintained rather than degraded through development. This would include modifications or mitigations to plans or even specific Best Management Practices (BMPs) associated with the development to protect water resources.

C.1.3 Provide well site investigations to locate water wells planned under range improvements or other activity plans.

D. FLPMA, Executive Orders, Secretarial Orders and other policy require BLM to provide for long-term productivity of the public lands and to protect public safety and interests.

D.1 Develop and implement activity plans which improve or maintain watershed conditions and water supply.

D.1.1 Implement Best Management Practices (BMPs) for all BLM activities in order to maintain, protect or improve water quality on public lands. In FY 1984 develop BMPs for the South Sierra Foothills ES area and continue implementation of BMPs in the Susanville District.

D.1.2 Implement Watershed Activity Plans to maintain or improve basic watershed conditions on public lands, especially for critical watersheds. These efforts will serve to benefit downstream users who need reliable supplies of good quality water. In FY 1984, initiate input to Bodie Hills Coordinated Resource Management Plan (CRMP) and King Range Watershed Management Plan.

D.2 Conduct rehabilitation efforts on springs and other water sources annually to improve yield or water quality.

E. Rangeland Policy and other activity decisions state that BLM decisions and activities need to be monitored to determine if management objectives are being met.

E.1 Monitor important water resources issues to determine the effectiveness of current management.

E.1.1 Monitor water resources affected by resource management to ensure established management objectives are being met. Monitor livestock grazing, prescribed burning and off-highway vehicle (OHV) use in FY 1984.

E.1.2 Modify management activities as necessary as a result of monitoring information to ensure meeting of objectives or to lessen impacts.

8. SOIL RESOURCES

A. FLPMA and the Soil and Water Resources Act of 1977 direct BLM to complete soil surveys to National Cooperative Soil Survey (NCSS) standards on all Public Lands by 1990.

A.1 Establish a baseline for monitoring and future management decisions by the collection of soil survey data internally, through interagency agreements or through contracts with the private sector.

A.1.1 Give high priority to the collection of soil survey data on areas designated for Land Use Plans, where issues exist or management decisions require them.

A.1.2 Complete 391,000 acres of Order 3 soil surveys, including field correlation, on BLM lands in the period of FY 1984 through FY 1986.

A.1.3 Complete field correlations on Benton-Owens Valley in FY 1984, and on Bodie-Coleville and South Sierra Foothills Soil Inventory Areas by FY 1986.

A.1.4 Publish Interim Report for the Bodie/Coleville Soil Inventory Area by FY 1985.

A.2 Provide soils data for BLM action programs to minimize the cost of projects and treatments.

A.2.1 Provide Order 2 soil survey interpretations for proposed range seedings in the Susanville and Bakersfield Districts.

A.2.2 Provide at least Order 4 level (General Soils Map) soil survey interpretations for the emergency rehabilitation of burns due to wildfire.

A.2.3 Provide Order 2 soil survey interpretations for water harvesting studies.

B. FLPMA, State FRAPA, and SYU decision documents require BLM to design, develop and implement efficient, operational systems to monitor impacts on soils from land use on all public lands.

B.1 Monitor the impacts on the soil resource from livestock grazing, timber harvesting, energy and mineral development, recreation use and vegetative manipulation, comparing the Modified Universal Soil Loss Equation (MUSLE) predictions and the Modified Wind Erosion Equation predictions with on-ground quantifications of soil losses.

B.1.1 Monitor soil movement in the Tuledad/Homecamp and Cowhead/Massacre ES Areas.

B.1.2 Monitor slope stability on selected fragile sites (Timber Production Capability Classification (TPCC)) in the SYU-15 and SYU-13 Areas.

B.1.3 Monitor soil losses and slope stability on all prescribed burns in the Bakersfield and Ukiah Districts during FY 1984 through FY 1988.

C. Federal and State mandates require BLM to provide protection of the basic soil resource from excessive losses due to accelerated erosion.

C.1 Prevent loss of sustained soil productivity and reduce sediment yield by implementing Best Management Practices (BMPs) on forested watersheds identified as fragile by the TPCC.

C.1.1 Continue BMP implementation and construction of erosion control structures on the Bear Creek Watershed of the King Range National Conservation Area (NCA).

C.1.2 Initiate, develop and implement Watershed Activity Plans for the Chimney Peak area and the King Range Conservation Area during FY 1984 through FY 1986.

C.2 Reduce soil erosion losses on BLM grazing allotments to less than 2 tons/acre/year during FY 1984 through FY 1986.

C.2.1 Provide watershed input to the Bodie Hills CRMP during FY 1984.

C.2.2 Provide soils input to AMPs developed for all completed Range ES Areas.

C.3 Continue to monitor ORV Use Management on all BLM lands with ORV group participation.

C.3.1 Initiate rehabilitation of ORV heavy use areas in the California Desert Conservation Area (CDCA) during FY 1984 and continue rehabilitation through FY 1987.

C.3.2 Complete the Watershed Management Appendix to the ORV implementation plan for the Clear Creek Area of the Hollister Resource Area in FY 1984.

C.4 Complete and implement the Ione Oxisol Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) Plan during FY 1984.

9. AIR RESOURCES

A. FLPMA, the Clean Air Act, E.O. 11752, and E.O. 12088, require the Bureau to comply with Federal and State environmental regulations.

B. Implementation of the California Desert Conservation Area Plan involves significant air quality issues. Provide interagency coordination to achieve CDCA plan goals.

B.1 Continue as an active member of the CDCA Air Quality Task Force.

B.2 Chair Interagency Air Quality Task Force for California Federal Land Managers, composed of the FS, National Park Service (NPS) and BLM.

B.3 Coordinate closely all military and other agency monitoring efforts in the CDCA. Continue equipment loan to the military for visibility monitoring.

10. HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

A. FLPMA, the Resource Recovery and Conservation Act, the Clean Water Act, the Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), E.O. 11752 and E.O. 12088, require the Bureau to comply with Federal and State environmental regulations.

The Hazardous Materials Management Program can be divided into three categories: (1) emergency responses, (2) remedial activities and (3) planned activities.

B. Emergency response refers to incidents that require immediate action to mitigate the environmental impact. The State Office will take the following actions to enhance the emergency response program.

B.1 Coordinate the updating of the Oil and Hazardous Materials Spill Contingency Plan.

B.2 Designate a Hazardous Materials Coordinator to work with all Federal, State and local agencies.

B.3 Provide training to all District management personnel.

C. Remedial activities refers to inactive sites on the public land that currently contain hazardous materials/wastes, e.g., abandoned mining operations, mill sites or trespass dumping areas. To enable us to be better informed on remedial activities, the State Office in conjunction with the District and Area Offices will:

C.1 Evaluate known abandoned sites identifying type of materials on site, quantities, hazards, and reclamation costs.

C.2 Initiate cleanup of sites warranting this action.

D. The planned/programmed activities in the Hazardous Materials/ Waste Program deal with both future activities and active locations utilizing hazardous materials. The State Office and District Offices will initiate the following actions to facilitate future compliance with the regulatory requirements.

D.1 Each District Office will develop MOUs with all Regional Water Quality Control Boards within the district boundaries in FY 1984.

D.2 Develop and issue guidance on bonding under 3809 Regulations, consistent with the Washington Office task force findings.

D.3 Coordinate with California Department of Health Services on proposed regulations/legislation.

D.4 Rank abandoned hazardous waste sites and develop funding requests for future cleanups.

D.5 Initiate a Hazardous Waste Task Force for the tri-agency coordinating group (BLM/FS/NPS).

D.6 Develop a "checklist" for field inspections identifying items that indicate a site is in noncompliance with its waste discharge requirements.

D.7 Develop a short-term (one year) and long-term (five year) program package to deal with hazardous wastes on BLM lands in California.

11. NATURAL HISTORY/ACEC/SPECIAL AREA MANAGEMENT

A. The provisions in FLPMA and Bureau guidance give the Bureau direction for management of critical resource values for Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) - areas possessing representative, rare, unique, and unusual features of ecologic and aquatic value for scientific and educational benefits.

A.1 Work cooperatively with State agencies, the State university system, other Federal agencies, and other interested groups in developing a coordinated Natural Data Base inventory and management program and cooperative management agreements.

A.1.1 Continue to participate in and cooperate with the State of California, other appropriate Federal and local agencies, and private groups in heritage and natural area programs.

A.1.2 Place priority on implementing a coordinated system of identification and management for significant natural diversity through the California Significant Natural Area Program. The cooperative agreement with the State of California, other agencies and private concerns (i.e., the Nature Conservancy) will form the basis of this system in the future.

A.1.3 Increase participation in other recognized regional natural area programs, and research and ecological reserve committees on an as needed basis.

A.1.4 Continue to develop cooperative agreements with the University of California and California State Colleges and Universities Consortium for using appropriate resource values or areas.

A.1.5 Implement the Special Areas program through the planning process. Give priority to ACEC and Research Natural Area (RNA) issue identification as a viable planning alternative and to ACEC/RNA designation.

A.1.6 Insure that ACEC and RNA procedures are incorporated into appropriate activity planning processes and that these areas are managed commensurate with the resource value(s) they possess.

A.2 Continue monitoring, protection and understanding of Special Areas and ACECs and complete management plans for priority areas.

A.2.1 Include monitoring in management plans for ACEC and Special Area designations to insure proper implementation and protection of management objectives.

A.2.2 Complete management plans for priority ACECs listed in the Desert Plan by FY 1985.

A.2.3 Encourage the development of interpretive and visitor education materials for awareness and protection of critical resource values.

12. CULTURAL RESOURCES

A. The 1966 Historic Preservation Act and 36 CFR 800 direct the Bureau to carry out cultural resource inventories for planning and project purposes.

A.1 Cultural resource inventories will be completed based on identified issues and mandated legal requirements.

A.1.1 Complete acceptable Native American and archaeological, historic inventory for the Honey Lake-Beckwourth rangeland management related planning efforts in FY 1984.

A.1.2 Ensure that all energy related project inventories are completed within project time frames and in an economical and timely manner consistent with program requirements.

A.1.3 Complete Mining Plan of Operations related cultural resource inventories as needed, within time frames required by 3802/3809 regulations.

A.1.4 Complete all Memorandum of Agreement/Preliminary Memorandum of Agreement (MOA/PMOA) directed cultural resource inventories at the agreed upon level. These inventories shall be issue-oriented. Continually review and revise data requirements to meet needs.

A.1.5 Annually review all PMOAs for relevancy, streamlining, and/or revision or elimination.

A.1.6 Complete revision of the PMOA for the California Desert District in FY 1984.

B. Consideration of Native American Religious and Cultural concerns and coordination with Indian Tribal Governments is directed by the American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978 and 40 CFR 1500.

B.1 Native American heritage, cultural and governmental issues will be identified and addressed consistent with legal requirements.

B.1.1 Ensure identification and consideration of Native American cultural and religious values which may be affected by Bureau land use planning and project actions.

B.1.2 Coordinate closely with tribal governments administering lands which may be affected by Bureau actions.

B.1.3 Review and amend MOU/MOAs with the State and local Native American groups to insure relevancy and sufficiency.

C. Continue to give high priority to implementation of ACEC activity plans for the California Desert Plan.

C.1 Complete all needed cultural resource related ACEC plans by FY 1985.

C.1.1 Review plan needs and complete high priority plans in FY 1984 as identified.

C.1.2 Implement completed plans for those critical areas where protection must be ensured for preservation of the cultural values.

C.1.3 Monitor the ACECs to determine condition of the cultural resources and the effectiveness of protective measures.

D. Continue to protect representative samples of the total array of cultural resources on Bureau-managed lands in California.

D.1 Evaluate protection status of known sites and identify the critical ones where data preservation must be implemented.

D.1.1 Use the National Register evaluation system to assist in selection of cultural resources for protection, or for data preservation on Bureau lands.

D.1.2 Identify specific protection measures required for all known sites which appear to meet National Register quality standards for identification in the Annual Work Plan on a yearly basis.

D.1.3 Review annually all new National Register or National Register eligible sites on Bureau managed lands for possible ACEC designation.

D.1.4 Review all National Register and National Register eligible sites or areas for increased management opportunities in the interpretive, public awareness area incorporating the volunteer program.

E. Recognize and define our Section 106 requirements for all Bureau initiated or Bureau permitted actions.

E.1 Ensure realistic, issue-oriented consideration of cultural resources in all Bureau EAs and ESs, at appropriate level of detail.

E.1.1 Provide copies of pertinent environmental documents to State Historic Preservation Officer and Advisory Council for review.

E.1.2 Develop expeditious means of meeting our compliance/mitigation responsibilities by reviewing and modifying, if required, all compliance procedures, MOUs and MOAs which will not lessen our obligation to resource protection.

13. WILDERNESS

A. Completion of wilderness studies to speed the release of nonsuitable Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs) from the Bureau's interim management requirements is both Departmental and Bureau policy.

A.1 All wilderness studies are to be completed by FY 1986. Every effort will be made to maximize the study acreage completion and reduce costs in FY 1984 and 1985.

A.1.1 Complete wilderness studies scheduled for FY 1984 and submit wilderness reports on the Clear Lake, Central California, Red Mountain, Western San Diego County, Eastern San Diego County, North Central California, and Alturas Planning Areas. Submit reports in the second quarter of FY 1984.

A.1.2 Complete the Benton/Owens Valley-Bodie/Coleville Wilderness Study and submit report in the third quarter of FY 1984.

A.1.3 Start and complete the consolidated Eagle Lake/Surprise Wilderness Study and the King Range Wilderness Study in FY 1985. Submit reports in the fourth quarter of FY 1985. The Eagle Lake/Surprise study will use the technical review team process for conflict resolution and recommendation development.

A.1.4 Complete the remaining WSA study reports for the 42 CDCA WSAs recommended as suitable. Reports will be in the new format. Final District reports will be submitted for State Director review by the end of FY 1984.

A.1.5 Have the Geological Survey (USGS) and Bureau of Mines (BM) complete Mineral Reports on all suitable WSAs in the CDCA in FY 1986. Using these reports, reevaluate suitable decisions before a final recommendation is made. Complete any plan amendments in FY 1987 and submit report in FY 1988.

A.2 Continue Interim Management Policy (IMP) through 1987 or until Congress designates wilderness areas or until unsuitables are released.

A.2.1 Emphasize periodic monitoring of all programs to insure compliance with the nonimpairment criteria.

A.2.2 Continue to define IMP requirements on a case-by-case basis to resolve conflicting activities.

14. RECREATION

A. Provide for resource protection and implement the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act with emphasis toward on-the-ground management in high priority Special Recreation Management Areas (RMA).

A.1 Manage visitor use on the public lands to protect resource values and to provide for safe and enjoyable recreation experiences.

A.1.1 Provide assistance for search and rescue, protection from hazards, reduction in accidents and injuries, and management of use conflicts.

A.1.2 Initiate and administer, in cooperation with user groups, local governments and Arizona BLM, the long-term visitor permit program in southeastern California and western Arizona.

A.1.3 Provide quality maps and brochures and develop, where appropriate, interpretive and visitor information programs.

A.1.4 Inform the public regarding use policies and create public awareness regarding the reason for restrictive measures through the use of educational techniques and other public out-reach programs.

A.1.5 Monitor visitor use through regular patrols to assure it is being managed to promote the sustained yield of resources.

A.1.6 Conduct Visual Resource Management Inventories when needed for issue resolution in planning efforts or in those areas where projects have a high potential for impact.

A.2 Recover basic market value for recreation use where it is cost effective to charge fees.

A.2.1 Maintain facilities and sites which are determined to be essential to the management of specific extensive and special RMAs.

A.2.2 Phase out or transfer to other interested agencies the management of any nonessential facilities and sites.

A.2.3 Recover costs of collecting fees and offset other site management costs whenever possible in accordance with the revised 43 CFR 8372 rulemaking.

A.2.4 Specific areas and sites with revenue generating potential should be examined for possible concessionnaire operation.

A.2.5 Develop a concept for special use permits for dispersed recreation use in the CDCA. Provide for public review and input and make management decisions on implementation by June 1984. Propose the Imperial Sand Dunes as a prototype.

B. Encourage the public to become partners in the management of the public lands, through the Bureau's newly initiated volunteer program.

B.1 Develop and implement cooperative recreation management efforts between the BLM and user groups.

B.1.1 Maintain positive working relationships with the recreation user groups to exchange management objectives, program goals, and user needs.

B.1.2 Implement three recreation related special management areas which will be cooperatively managed with user groups.

B.1.3 Minimize campground and other site costs through the use of volunteer campground hosts and additional maintenance related projects.

B.1.4 Develop a Statewide gifts catalog to identify specific assistance opportunities for which the private sector could donate funds.

C. The designation of public lands for off-highway vehicle (OHV) use is directed by Executive Orders 11644 and 11989. These, and 43 CFR 8340, establish policies and procedures to ensure OHV use on public lands is managed and directed to protect natural resources, promote public safety of all users of the land, and minimize conflicts among land users.

C.1 Provide the means for completing motorized vehicle designations on all public lands by the mandated deadline of 1985.

C.1.1 Actively involve land users who require basic vehicle access to the public lands throughout all planning and implementation processes.

C.1.2 Provide the means for conducting competitive vehicle events on the public lands through the use of the present permit system and raise fees whenever possible to help off-set recreation management costs.

C.1.3 Restrict planning work associated with vehicle designations to problem areas as determined in the issue identification phase of the Bureau Planning System, or where impacts are causing critical damage to resources or serious use conflicts.

C.1.4 Participate in the State of California Off-Highway Grant Program to provide a variety of off-highway vehicle (OHV) use opportunities on the public lands with emphasis on proposals with low operation and maintenance.

D. The California BLM is involved in the management of lands adjacent to ten major recreation rivers, four of which have been included in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. As established by the National Trails Systems Act of 1968, California BLM is also responsible for acquisition, construction, maintenance, and management of approximately 160 miles of the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail (PCT). Follow all mandates dealing with river and trail management.

D.1 Manage these California rivers for which the Bureau is responsible for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations.

D.1.1 Provide river recreation permit programs and establish fees where necessary to protect resources, mitigate user conflicts, or provide for the safety of visitors.

D.1.2 Provide for use supervision and maintenance of existing facilities during heavy use seasons.

D.1.3 Complete river management plans in cooperation with the Forest Service for the four California rivers in the National Wild and Scenic River System by 1985.

D.2 Direct and provide support for the Bureau's segments of the PCT as outlined in the National Cooperative Agreement with the Forest Service.

D.2.1 Negotiate all remaining needed rights-of-way by December 31, 1985, and complete construction of BLM trail segments of the PCT by December 31, 1986.

D.2.2 Complete and implement Management Plans for the BLM segments of the PCT by December 31, 1986.

D.2.3 Negotiate a cooperative agreement with the California Department of Parks and Recreation for the Anza and Julian segments of the PCT within the Anza Borrego State Park in FY 1984.

15. ENDANGERED SPECIES (Animals & Plants)

A. The Endangered Species Act of 1973 requires the Bureau to use its authorities to recover plant and animal species. It also requires that Bureau actions do not jeopardize the continued existence of listed species or destroy or modify their Critical Habitats and

that the Bureau engage in consultation under Section 7 of the Act whenever its actions may adversely affect an officially listed species.

A.1 Conduct timely consultations with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) in all "may adversely affect" situations; develop and implement policy and procedural guidance concerning Endangered Species Act compliance; and maintain avenues for close interagency coordination and cooperation.

A.1.1 Screen all BLM actions to determine if threatened or endangered species or their habitats are involved.

A.1.2 Develop consultation requests for actions which "may adversely affect" such species or habitats, and participate fully in each consultation once it is initiated.

A.1.3 Provide all field officials with appropriate directives and/or training each time the Endangered Species Act, Section 7 regulations, or the Bureau Manuals, are changed.

A.1.4 Conduct annual coordination meetings with the FWS and participate fully on the Endangered Species Interagency Coordinating Council. Maintain memberships on special endangered species working groups, task forces, advisory committees, and recovery teams.

A.1.5 Keep all interested agencies apprised of new BLM information concerning threatened or endangered species, and seek information applicable to such species on the public lands from all available sources.

A.2 Develop and implement Recovery Plans for federally listed threatened or endangered species for the prompt recovery and subsequent delisting of these species.

A.2.1 Participate in the development of Recovery Plans for the Bald Eagle, Mojave chub, Owens pupfish, Coachella Valley fringe-toed lizard, McDonald's rock cress, and any others initiated by the FWS for species that occur on BLM lands.

A.2.2 Initiate implementation of recommendations from draft and final Recovery Plans for the San Joaquin kit fox, Pacific population of the Peregrine Falcon, California Condor, blunt-nosed leopard lizard, desert slender salamander, Bald Eagle, Mojave chub, Owens pupfish, Coachella Valley fringe-toed lizard, Eureka Valley evening primrose and dune grass.

A.3 The Endangered Species Act of 1973 also applies to plants. Bureau policy automatically makes FWS "candidate" species official BLM sensitive species and further affords them a level of conservation equal to that required by the Endangered Species Act, except that formal Section 7 consultation with the FWS is not required. To this end, it is necessary to give appropriate attention to plant species found on public lands.

A.3.1 Conduct Section 7 consultations and develop and implement Recovery Plans for threatened or endangered plants as necessary and as described in A.1 and A.2 above.

A.3.2 Ensure that threatened or endangered plant inventories are adequate to accomplish the Bureau's MBOs (multiple use, energy/mineral resource use, and facilitating the environmental assessment process), as well as to address local California/BLM priorities (e.g., Conservation Area Plan implementation, Resource Management Planning, implementation of SYU 13/15, etc.).

A.3.3 Give candidate species protection and conservation equal to that provided in Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act, except that formal consultations will be handled by other means within the Bureau.

B. It is within the overall intent of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 to manage other plants and wildlife so as to minimize the need for additional listings. Congress has indicated its concern for these other species. From this commitment and concern for unlisted plants and wildlife has arisen the concept of sensitive species.

B.1 Implement a sensitive species management program in California.

B.1.1 Develop management guidelines for each sensitive species as it is designated and as needed.

B.2 Promote the delisting of sensitive species through a positive management program.

B.2.1 Develop an inventory program to survey all appropriate habitat statewide for occurrence of sensitive species.

B.2.2 Determine maximal-minimal population goals statewide for each sensitive species based on species-specific requirements and probable impacts from other resource use.

B.2.3 Develop interdisciplinary management programs which will ensure a stable population at an acceptable level for each sensitive species.

B.2.4 Delist species for which stable population numbers are ensured.

C. The Bureau has responsibilities to protect State-listed rare, threatened or endangered species (the California Species Preservation Act of 1970, the Sikes Act, and California BLM Manual Supplement 6840.2). Since 1976, the California Fish and Game Commission has added 14 animals (63 total) and 174 plants to their rare and endangered species list, and this listing activity is not slated to decrease in the foreseeable future.

C.1 Assist the California Department of Fish and Game in implementing State laws to conserve rare and endangered species.

C.1.1 Implement guidance to define intergovernmental roles, to establish coordination mechanisms, to facilitate information transfer, and to streamline the screening of Bureau actions for possible rare and endangered species involvement.

C.1.2 Develop management guidelines for State-listed species that occur on the public lands in California on an as-needed basis in response to specific Bureau initiatives and actions.

16. FISH AND WILDLIFE HABITAT (OTHER THAN ENDANGERED SPECIES)

A. The Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) of 1976 identifies wildlife as a major resource and use of the public lands. It is Department and Bureau policy to manage all resources, including wildlife, within a multiple-use context.

A.1 Develop and implement a terrestrial wildlife resource management policy which ensures the overall integrity of terrestrial communities and habitat within the framework of multiple use.

A.1.1 Complete development of a statewide terrestrial wildlife resource management policy by the end of FY 1984.

A.1.2 Implement the statewide policy and develop supplemental District policies beginning in FY 1985.

A.2 Implement an aquatic resource management policy which maintains the natural diversity and integrity of aquatic communities and their habitats, yet facilitates multiple-use management on public lands.

A.2.1 Implement the statewide aquatic resource management policy as directed in California's supplement to BLM Manual 6720 - Aquatic Resource Management, Release 6-15.

B. FLPMA also requires that public lands be managed in a manner that will protect the quality of ecological values and provide food and habitat for fish and wildlife. This, combined with increased public awareness, requires a greater recognition of habitat protection and restoration as a major responsibility of the Bureau. In addition, the Sikes Act of 1960 directs the Bureau to plan, develop, maintain, and coordinate programs for the conservation and rehabilitation of wildlife, fish, and game in cooperation with State agencies. Bureau policy in Instruction Memorandum No. WO-84-59 affirms our ongoing commitment of cooperation and coordination with the State in meeting fish and wildlife habitat objectives.

B.1 Develop, in cooperation with the California Department of Fish and Game, a fish and wildlife resource management program which ensures the overall integrity of fish and wildlife communities and their habitats within the framework of multiple use and includes shared State-Federal responsibilities.

B.1.1 Complete in FY 1984 a long-term fish and wildlife development plan based on implementation of Sikes Act Habitat Management Plans (HMPs), wilderness area designations, and ACEC management plans; incorporate State/Federal responsibilities.

B.1.2 Implement in FY 1984 the statewide five-year fisheries habitat management program (completed in 1983) in cooperation with the California Department of Fish and Game.

B.2 Develop a fish and wildlife data management system to support statewide issues and to assist in program development.

B.2.1 Initiate a fish and wildlife resource data base using the Bureau's Integrated Habitat Inventory and Classification System (IHICS) and Fisheries Information System (FISH) in FY 1984; complete data entry by FY 1987.

B.3 Executive Order 11990 and Bureau Manual 6740 recognize and declare the unique and critical importance to wildlife of wetland and riparian habitats. Protection of these habitats, within the multiple-use context, is critical to a wide variety of wildlife.

B.3.1 Obtain or develop a statewide listing of all significant wetland and riparian habitats on public lands by the end of FY 1985. This will include locating, measuring, and plotting such habitats on standard scale maps.

B.3.2 Complete the development of riparian/aquatic habitat water quality criteria (including instream flow requirements) for use in developing Best Management Practices for water quality on public lands in FY 1986.

B.4 Continue efforts to reduce the impacts to fish and wildlife habitats from the development of grazing, forestry, recreational, energy, and minerals programs within the context of a simplified assessment process and an increased emphasis on the development of these resources.

B.4.1 Complete the development of mitigation guidelines for grazing, logging, and recreational impacts by the end of FY 1984.

B.4.2 Develop guidelines to mitigate impacts from the development of mineral and energy programs, particularly oil and gas, small hydro, wind power, solar power, and geothermal in FY 1985.

B.5 Develop HMPs, Cooperative Management Areas (CMAs) and Coordinated Resource Management Plans (CRMPs).

B.5.1 Each district will review and evaluate all National Cooperative Fish and Wildlife Management Areas within its boundaries for applicability, development, or updating of management plans in FY 1984.

B.5.2 All necessary plans, as determined in B.5.1, will be completed or updated by the end of FY 1988.

C. Major statewide fish and wildlife program issues for the next five years will address the California Desert and King Range National Conservation Areas, Trinity and Klamath River Basins, timber and range management and mineral and energy development.

C.1 Implement completed HMPs, and fish and wildlife elements of ESs, EAs, CMAs, CRMPs, and provide input for other activity plans.

C.2 Cooperate with the State and other Federal agencies in implementing fish and wildlife habitat management with common goals and objectives.

C.2.1 Continue participation on the Trinity River Basin Fish and Wildlife Task Force and complete all elements of the Trinity River Basin Fish and Wildlife Program for which the Bureau is a responsible agency within specified time frames.

C.2.2 Continue to participate on the Klamath River Basin Fish and Wildlife Task Force.

C.2.3 Continue to provide staff support to California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) efforts to develop fisheries habitat preference criteria in the Owens Valley (including Mono and Walker Basins).

C.3 Provide fish and wildlife expertise and support to other Bureau programs.

C.3.1 Continue to provide fishery habitat management review to rights-of-way applications for small-hydroelectric projects as they are processed.

D. To ensure that Congressional, Departmental, and Bureau mandates are met specific to fish and wildlife habitat management, monitoring will be a crucial component of the fish and wildlife habitat management program.

D.1 Develop aquatic and terrestrial habitat monitoring guidelines for timber management areas, range ES areas, and energy development areas.

D.1.1 Complete a fish and wildlife habitat monitoring element for key range, recreation, and timber management areas in FY 1985.

D.1.2 Complete a fish and wildlife habitat monitoring element for energy development areas in FY 1987.

D.2 Develop comprehensive monitoring methodologies for riparian and wetland habitats on public lands.

SUPPORT PROGRAM GUIDANCE

1. CADASTRAL SURVEY

A. In order to properly manage the Nation's resources, the location and ownership status of lands must be determined. California is laced with many pre-1910 surveys that are fraudulent, grossly erroneous, and not monumented with materials meeting modern standards. The major needs for public lands identification in California in FY 1983 - FY 1987 are anticipated to be in support of geothermal, timber, trespass, and recreation purposes.

A.1 Alleviate the problems associated with the pre-1910 surveys by maintaining a cadastral survey schedule which provides for the accomplishment of the highest priority program option surveys as requested by the Districts and U.S. Forest Service, and statutory surveys mandated by the Justice Department under Secretarial Orders.

A.1.1 Conduct statutory surveys on a priority one basis as received from the Washington Office in order to meet imposed deadlines.

A.1.2 Complete surveys within a time frame that allows geothermal leases and timber sales to take place as scheduled.

A.1.3 Conduct surveys as needed to identify trespass cases, effect land exchanges and identify recreation sites.

A.1.4 Conduct surveys and remonument corners for the Forest Service on a priority basis as allowed for in the Memorandum of Agreement signed at the Washington Office.

A.1.5 Provide training to District personnel to aid them in locating and documenting pre-1910 corner evidence during FY 1984, as a land management tool.

A.1.6 Maintain a remonumentation program on BLM administered lands, through direct field support in FY 1984.

A.1.7 Establish two additional project offices in support of U.S. Forest Service high priority needs: One in the Shasta Lake area in FY 1984 and one in the Lake Tahoe area in FY 1985.

B. Departmental Manual Release 757 DM 2.3 through 2.7 and Washington Office Memorandum 81-207 direct the establishment of geographic positions related to the National Geodetic Control Network (NGCN), to assist in various computer and graphic uses, including support of the National Cadastre and National Mapping Program.

B.1 Support and maintain a geodesy and control survey program providing skill and expertise necessary to relate ongoing cadastral surveys to the NGCN and develop standards and methods for cadastral and control surveys to ensure compliance with Departmental Manual directives and Instruction Memorandum No. 81-207, as well as all newly developing requirements.

B.1.1 Perform geodetic and control surveys necessary to comply with requirements.

B.1.2 Develop and adapt methods and techniques to accomplish goal of determining geographic positions for corner points of ongoing cadastral surveys.

B.1.3 Provide liaison with other government and private organizations and the public necessary to provide proper geodetic information on the Public Land Survey System.

C. State policy requires surveys to be processed and approved within 90 days from the completion of the field work.

C.1 Eliminate the backlog of unapproved surveys to comply with a 90-day approval period, by the end of FY 1984. Backlog is defined as surveys for which field work has been completed and draft field returns (notes and plats) have been filed.

C.1.1 Approve surveys as soon as the review process is completed.

C.1.2 Streamline the review and approval process by designing and implementing more computer programs for the plotter, which drafts cadastral plats.

C.1.3 Maintain a balance between the field and office operations in order to keep each survey step moving on a pipeline basis by end of FY 1984.

D. The Secretary of Interior has designated the Bureau of Land Management as the sole agency authorized to execute official surveys of the public lands. The Interagency Cadastral Coordination Council (ICCC), established at the Washington Office level, sets Bureauwide priorities for surveys to be performed for other agencies on a reimbursable funding basis.

D.1 Maintain a local ICCC, chaired by the Chief, Branch of Cadastral Survey, to set priorities at the State level.

D.1.1 Conduct surveys for other agencies as funding is made available.

E. A mapping program is needed to support all high priority resource programs.

E.1 Operate a mapping program which is responsive to the Bureau's priority programs.

E.1.1 Complete the mineral management maps in FY 1984 as specified in the Annual Work Plan.

E.1.2 Complete ES and EA mapping requirements to meet resource program schedules.

E.1.3 Prepare engineering diagrams, easement maps, etc., as requested.

E.1.4 Prepare updated District and Resource Area maps as required.

E.1.5 Update the California State Map, incorporating District boundaries by the end of FY 1986.

E.1.6 Prepare diagrams for public land sales as needed.

2. FIRE AND AVIATION

Fire Management

A. Since 1971 the number of fires per year has doubled with a 5-year average of 213 fires. As the number of fires increase, a higher level of fire management protection and cost effectiveness will be required.

A.1 Develop new or perfect traditional approaches for improving fire prevention, detection, initial attack, and suppression of wildfires within prescribed safety guidelines and with reduced costs.

A.1.1 Expand current interagency agreements with the FS, California Department of Forestry (CDF), NPS, and various county and local fire departments to achieve maximum-suppression effort at a minimum cost. Reduce costs through use of exchanges in protection.

A.1.2 Provide training to develop a qualified cadre needed to staff up to two project size fires annually in Susanville, Bakersfield, and the California Desert Districts. Insure all employees are trained and experienced in both the Incident Command System, Large Fire Organization and in prescribed fire operations.

A.1.3 Reduce resource losses and costs of suppression of all fires and prevent the major disaster-type fire by improved prevention plans and advanced fire management planning.

A.1.4 Use Normal Year Fire Plans (NYFPs) to develop pre-suppression and suppression programs to meet protection goals and minimize costs.

A.1.5 Coordinate with CDF to reduce the cooperative fire protection agreement acreage by 10% annually until equitable levels of acreage are achieved.

A.1.6 Prepare District fire management plans for Wilderness Study Areas to comply with the Interim Management Guide. These plans will include, among others, the degree of suppression desired, least damaging suppression technique, other agency concerns, smoke management, and public involvement.

A.1.7 Review fire station locations in FY 1984 to reduce overlap in jurisdiction with CDF and FS and assure an efficient and cost-effective program. Assure coordinated site-planning occurs for all new fire station locations.

B. Fire rehabilitation projects need professional planning and execution to help restore wildlands to full resource production.

B.1 Rehabilitate burned areas where surveys indicate severe loss will occur if revegetation or soil stabilization practices are not completed before the first heavy precipitation.

B.1.1 Accurately identify rehabilitation needs during fire suppression actions on project fires.

B.1.2 Provide immediate treatment using on-site manpower and equipment where possible or arrange contracts to complete work before further loss occurs.

C. Prescribed Fire Management is an important activity within Resource Management Plans. Fire represents an acceptable alternative in land treatment to meet management objectives.

C.1 Plan and execute a prescribed fire program so that it may be used to enhance management of the public lands. Base all fire management efforts on approved fire management plans.

C.2 Expand where possible interagency coordination of prescribed fire and fire management planning.

C.3 Plan and execute prescribed fire projects for 30 burns on 20,000 acres in FY 1984.

Aviation Management

A. The Aviation Management program will provide safe, efficient, and economical means of transporting personnel as well as a delivery system to accomplish project objectives.

A.1 Review the State aviation plan annually to insure the safe and economical use of aircraft by BLM.

A.2 Maintain a uniform system to identify procedures for rental aircraft, procurement, payment, and recording use. Review aircraft use annually.

A.3 Provide BLM aviation safety policies at a high level of recognition and application.

A.3.1 Provide aviation safety training to State and district office personnel on a continuing basis.

A.3.2 Monitor special use air operations.

3. INFORMATION SERVICES (ADP, TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND REMOTE SENSING)

A. The Bureau's Strategic Plan for Information Systems calls for the development of Automated Data Processing (ADP) in support of Bureau programs.

A.1 Operate a State Office Computer Center that will meet the data processing needs of the State.

A.1.1 Maintain in the most cost effective manner and update as needed a statewide data telecommunications network in support of office information services (ADP, word processing, electronic mail, electronic filing, etc.).

A.1.2 Install data terminals in detached Resource Area Offices throughout the State as needed and budgets permit.

A.2 Continue ADP support and training for the State Office and District Offices.

A.2.1 Support and maintain California Lands Program, Oil & Gas and Geothermal data bases. Take steps to input all new cases into the ALMRS system so that the above California programs may be eliminated.

A.2.2 Perform an evaluation of the national geothermal data base and convert new or modified data base from the Data Point computer.

A.2.3 Continue to maintain and support the following ADP application programs:

- The downloading effort of Bureau application programs onto the State Office Level-6 minicomputer.

- The Bureau's MBO tracking program; Declining Deposit Accounting (DDA) system; and MATRIX and MATRIX JR. budget programs.

- Statewide mailing list; California Training Plan data base; and resource inventories data bases for the California Desert District.

- Cadastral, ATROW, Withdrawal, and Volunteer data bases.

A.2.4 Document existing California ADP application programs (about 75 programs) to conform to Bureau data element dictionary standards.

A.3 Develop or modify new or existing ADP assisted programs within California after development work has been approved by the State Steering Committee Chairman (Associate State Director). The State Steering Committee will review existing ADP applications periodically to ensure the programs are cost-effective.

A.3.1 Investigate the use of microcomputers by all offices in the State. Implement a pilot study project in the Susanville District and develop required programs.

A.3.2 Work with Headquarters and Service Center staffs to coordinate the development of a wildlife management ADP program on microcomputers. Coordinate this with the microcomputer project in Susanville.

A.3.3 Develop a Bureauwide automated Recreation Management program as directed by Headquarters.

A.3.4 Develop a Leasable Minerals (other than oil and gas and geothermal) tracking data base(s).

A.3.5 Develop additional ADP programs as identified by the California Desert District in support of the Desert Plan implementation.

A.3.6 Develop additional ADP assisted applications as identified by State Office and Districts in support of State resource management programs within available funding.

A.4 Implement computer graphics to aid in the analysis and presentation of data.

A.4.1 Continue development of the California Desert District digitized land grid using the ADS-MOSS graphic package.

A.4.2 Continue to digitize BLM ownership within the State for use by all resource and management activities.

A.4.3 Continue to provide graphic support to the CAMP and Fire Protection programs.

A.4.4 Establish a graphic digitizing section within the State Office and District Offices as needed to support Geographic Information System (GIS) digitizing by FY 1985.

A.4.5 Initiate a feasibility study to investigate scanning material instead of hand digitizing.

A.4.6 Develop a graphics training package for familiarizing State personnel on the use of graphics.

A.4.7 Support Cadastral in computerized drafting of maps and plats.

B. Through the use of Telecommunication Systems the Bureau is able to carry on its assigned resource management activities more efficiently and cost effectively.

B.1 Coordinate closely with all other government agencies concerning telecommunication activities to maximize sharing of facilities.

B.2 Develop, implement, and maintain two-way radio systems throughout the State. These systems allow for more efficient utilization of limited staffs and reduction of travel; also improved safety for field personnel.

B.2.1 Submit completed maintenance forms for each maintenance action taken on all radio equipment in the State. This data will be entered into the Radio Maintenance data base for tracking replacement of equipment. Completed forms are to be mailed to the State Office (C-954.3) within 30 days of maintenance action.

B.3 Analyze and implement cost effective telephone systems Statewide.

B.3.1 Continue performing an ongoing analysis of existing telephone systems and equipment to assure the most cost effective and efficient systems and equipment is installed.

B.3.2 Use only Federal Telecommunication System (FTS) telephone service when available to make long distance telephone calls. Implement management plans to eliminate direct distance calls wherever possible.

C. The Bureau has been charged through FLPMA with effectively managing valuable mountaintop communication sites.

C.1 Manage mountaintop communication sites by providing for orderly development and equitable treatment of present and future users of these sites.

C.1.1 Encourage the formation of Site User Groups to help resolve problems and encourage sharing of facilities. Identify key sites in FY 1984.

C.1.2 Reduce trespass cases by frequent monitoring of sites. Develop site monitoring plans in FY 1984 and implement in FY 1985.

C.1.3 Involve telecommunication staffs early in the processing cycle of these right-of-ways in order to process the communication site application more efficiently.

D. Remote Sensing is a viable method in assisting the Bureau in inventory, monitoring, and managing land resources under its jurisdiction.

D.1 Develop a working and responsive Remote Sensing Program within California.

D.1.1 Develop and present a briefing package which will familiarize the State Office and District Personnel on the benefits of Remote Sensing (Satellite imagery, high and low level aerial photography, ground monitoring stations etc.).

D.1.2 Train personnel on the use of existing Remote Sensing applications.

E. Increased efficiency and cost benefits can be realized by procuring like or directly compatible electronics equipment (i.e., data processing, radio, word processing, videotape, etc.) throughout the State. Therefore, all electronic equipment will be approved (C-954) and procured (C-953) by the State Office, Division of Administrative Services.

F. Word processing is a cost-effective method for accomplishing work when managed and used properly.

F.1 Develop procedures on proper use of the Word Processing System (WPC).

F.1.1 Perform workload analysis on word processing equipment annually.

F.1.2 Hold an annual coordination meeting with State and District Word Processing Managers to upgrade State Word Processing long-range plan and coordinate Statewide workload analysis.

F.1.3 Investigate the use of appropriate software packages for word processing applications.

4. CONSTRUCTION & MAINTENANCE

Construction

A. BLM/Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) interagency agreement dated March 13, 1963, FHPM 6-9-4-2 (PPM 29-2) and Federal Highway Administration California Division Memorandum D-19, dated July 22, 1977, require that the BLM receive approval of all transportation planning and construction projects.

A.1 Receive approval for the transportation plan prior to implementation.

A.1.1 Revise the transportation plan in each District by July of each fiscal year.

A.1.2 Transmit a current copy of the transportation plan with additions and deletions to FHWA by August of each fiscal year

A.1.3 Make all inventories in accordance with BLM Manual 9110 release 9-167 dated 3/6/80.

A.2 Receive approval of all transportation reconstruction projects prior to start of work.

A.2.1 Submit an environmental analysis complying with Section 102(2)(c) of the NEPA of 1969 to FHWA prior to the expenditure of survey and design funds.

A.2.2 Approve all plans, specifications and estimates prior to construction by the FHWA.

B. The Federal Highway Act of 1968 and the amended Highway Safety Act of 1966 require safe crossing structures for all transportation systems.

B.1 Bridges and major culverts must be verified as safe structures. In addition to safety, all bridges must be designed to incorporate the policies of BLM Manual 9112.06.

C. Several fire stations are located in temporary rented buildings or trailer houses.

C.1 Locate Bureau fire stations in permanent structures. Submit an annual plan as part of the packaging process which reflects the need for building construction.

D. Current recreation use is, in many areas, beyond the carrying capacity of the area. This creates problems of environmental degradation, vandalism, unsafe conditions resulting from congestion, and a less than desired recreational experience.

D.1 Develop sufficient areas in terms of size and location to accommodate the projected visitor use. Submit requests for construction of developed recreation sites on an annual basis, during the packaging process.

Maintenance

A. The Safe Drinking Water Act of November 1977, otherwise known as Public Law 93-523 as amended by Public law 95-100, requires that all potable water be tested for compliance with safe drinking water standards. Section 1413 of the Act and 40 CFR 142 provide for the transfer of authority from NEPA to the State of California.

A.1 Provide safe drinking water to all public and BLM employees.

A.1.1 Test all potable water in accordance with the procedures outlined in Instruction Memorandum No. CA-83-369.

B. Several major types of hazards exist on public lands which may jeopardize the use of public lands.

B.1 Mitigate mine shaft hazards.

B.1.1 Mitigate approximately 50 mine shafts per year either by filling whenever possible or fencing when special needs dictate it.

B.2 Post or close unsafe roads, depending on the conditions of these roads.

B.2.1 Complete an annual inventory of existing roads. Close or sign all roads that are not maintained.

C. Trespass outside of Bureau rights-of-way is becoming a problem when trails cannot be maintained. The Bureau has constructed approximately 60 miles of trail and does not have the financial capability to keep them open.

C.1 Inventory each trail on an annual basis.

C.1.1 Contact volunteer groups for assistance in trail maintenance.

C.1.2 Close those sections which are not part of a natural scenic trail that receive little or no use.

D. The Energy Conservation Act of 1976 requires that energy consumption of new buildings meet specified performance standards. These standards will be applied to existing buildings as practical through retrofitting.

D.1 Review existing Bureau owned buildings for potential retrofit annually.

E. Some recreation areas are becoming over used and undermaintained, thus creating waste disposal problems. Individual sites need to be identified which have use and no maintenance capability.

E.1 Inventory on an annual basis all undeveloped sites and determine which sites will have reduced maintenance levels or require closure.

5. SPECIAL PROJECTS

A. The Secretary's policy under authority of FLPMA, Section 304b, Section 28 of PL 93-153, and PL 94-586, among others, emphasizes the need to expand opportunities for energy use of public lands.

A.1 Foster the development of nonrenewable (oil, gas, coal, etc.) and renewable energy resources (e.g., hydro, wind, solar) on appropriate public lands and the conveyance of energy products to users.

A.1.1 Limit mitigation measures so as to conform strictly to project requirements. Provide guidance on the solution to these problems in the form of new procedures and written guidelines as they are made available.

A.1.2 Assist Districts with review of cultural resource compliance commitments for all energy projects, preferably through the Memorandum of Agreement or Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement process, if needed to avoid delays often caused in case-by-case compliance.

A.1.3 Continue to provide Districts with needed expert review on technical matters (e.g. engineering, archaeological, surface protection, etc.) as requested or required on the following projects.

For FY 1984-1985, these include:

-Alaska Pipeline (Western leg)
-Eastern Interconnect
-Intermountain Power Project
-Kerckoff Maintenance Monitoring (construction completed)
-Aquatrain
-La Rosita
-Windfarms
-All American Pipeline Company
-Pacific Texas Pipeline Company
-Mini-hydroelectric applications

B. Departmental directives charge the Bureau with the authority and responsibility to simplify and streamline lease and right-of-way procedures to facilitate private enterprise energy development and expedite the conveyance of energy resources across public lands. District Offices have been delegated these responsibilities.

B.1 Effectively coordinate preapplication activities with future project sponsors and others to promote the sponsors' understanding of the requirements for a right-of-way grant.

B.1.1 Furnish future sponsors with requirements for rights-of-way applications within one week following application.

B.1.2 Provide future sponsors with estimated time frames to process/complete environmental documents, cultural resource legislation requirements, wildlife legislation requirements, preparation and issuance of rights-of-way.

B.1.3 Provide future sponsors with preliminary cost estimates for the processing of rights-of-way.

B.2 Assure streamlined processing and issuance of current and future energy rights-of-way grants.

B.2.1 Arrange and meet with project sponsors and others to develop an environmental document covering the project's construction operations and maintenance.

B.2.2 Arrange and meet with project sponsors and others to prepare judicious rights-of-way grants and stipulations.

B.3 Implement monitoring mechanisms with other State, Federal, and local agencies for specific energy projects under application for public lands.

6. ACQUISITION

A. Section 205 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act authorizes the Bureau to acquire lands, or interest therein, by purchase, exchange, donation, or eminent domain. These acquisitions must be consistent with and in support of the Bureau's mission and applicable land use plans.

A.1 Establish and maintain an easement acquisition program which ensures that access is provided in advance of the implementation of activity plans.

A.1.1 Maintain an acquisition tracking system for all acquisitions required in support of land use plans which are to be implemented in FY 1987 or sooner. The system shall be updated at least quarterly.

A.1.2 Complete route analysis and environmental assessment for 31 easements to be acquired in FY 1986 or sooner.

A.1.3 Complete survey and design on 52 easements, which will be appraised in FY 1985, by the end of FY 1984.

A.1.4 Complete appraisals on 41 easements by the end of FY 1984.

A.1.5 Acquire 13 easements by the end of FY 1984.

A.2 Maintain an acquisition program which will ensure completion of the trail corridor along the entire Susan River Trail.

A.2.1 Via the exchange process, acquire easements or fee title to at least the trail corridor by the end of FY 1984.

A.2.2 Purchase any other easements required by the end of FY 1984, within available funding.

A.2.3 Determine any additional trail/trailhead acquisitions needed by the end of the third quarter of FY 1984.

A.3 Maintain an acquisition plan which will assure completion of right-of-way acquisition of the Pacific Crest Trail in compliance with the mandates of the National Trail System Act and amendments thereto.

A.3.1 Complete mapping of the northern portion of the Cache Peak Segment and southern portions of the Whitewater Segment by the end of FY 1984.

A.3.2 Complete on-the-ground reconnaissance, flagging, and any resurvey needs identified by updated route analysis by the end of FY 1984.

A.3.3 Complete appraisal of the northern portion of the Cache Peak Segment and the southern portion of the Whitewater Segment during the first half of FY 1984.

A.3.4 Acquire at least four voluntary easements on the Cache Peak Segment and five on the Whitewater Segment by the end of FY 1984.

A.3.5 Update existing route analysis and Environmental Analysis on a case-by-case basis on the Cache Peak and Whitewater Segments by the end of FY 1984.

A.3.6 Establish the final trail route, surveying and flagging as required, on all remaining portions of the Cache Peak and Whitewater Segments by the end of FY 1984.

A.3.7 Determine criteria for filing a condemnation action should a landowner refuse to convey a necessary easement voluntarily, and establish a system to track the necessary steps of such an action by the end of FY 1984.

A.3.8 Establish the trail route on all remaining segments by midyear of FY 1985.

A.4 Continue to acquire land within the King Range National Conservation Area pursuant to the King Range Act and amendments thereto.

A.4.1 Continue to acquire lands via the exchange process to the greatest extent practical. Design exchange packages so that small scattered blocks of land outside King Range will be considered first. Four exchanges should be consummated during FY 1984.

A.4.2 Small parcels of land in the Coastal Zone (Zones 1 & 2) and the Primitive Area (Zone 4) may be acquired by direct purchase, if funds are available.

7. APPRAISALS

A. Acts of Congress, Departmental Regulations, and Bureau of Land Management policies direct the Bureau to ascertain the fair market value of a wide variety of realty related actions on an ongoing basis in order to meet public demand for lands for community expansion and other purposes.

A.1 Maintain a "pipeline" system to more rapidly administer the appraisal caseload and meet public demand.

A.1.1 Complete requested State vs. BLM "in lieu" appraisals as requested.

A.1.2 Appraise all energy related rights-of-way as requested, particularly wind energy sites.

A.1.3 Complete appraisals in FY 1984 to support:

- exchanges for the King Range National Conservation Area;
- the BLM/Southern Pacific land exchange;
- acquisitions for the Pacific Crest Trail;
- public land sales and Recreation and Public Purpose Act parcels; and
- Red Mountain townsite.

B. Provide professional level training for appraisal staff and realty specialists as needed.

B.1 Send four staff appraisers to American Society of Farm Managers and Rural Appraisers courses.

B.2 Use members of State appraisal staff to give basic appraisal training to realty specialists in the district offices.

B.3 Send selected realty specialists from the District Offices to Phoenix Lands School for appraisal training.

8. RESOURCE PROTECTION

A. Resource protection work, including the investigation of a wide range of criminal and civil matters, continues to increase in numbers and complexity, requiring a high level of professional expertise, leadership, and coordination at each organizational level and is an integral part of the Bureau's overall management job.

A.1 Maintain a law enforcement organization to meet Bureau and public needs economically and efficiently through training, staffing and coordination.

A.1.1 Develop a Statewide law enforcement management plan. Outline roles, functions and responsibilities for both resource and law enforcement personnel.

A.1.2 Continue to analyze the need to expand the Ranger Program with additional law enforcement delegations to include the King Range National Conservation Area and other public land areas in the northern and central Districts during FY 1984-1986.

A.1.3 Conclude cooperative agreements with counties which cover all public lands where law enforcement presence is needed. Priority will be given to counties with high-use, improved/unimproved recreation sites, high volume resource damage, and marijuana growing on public land.

A.1.4 Provide timely investigations and processing of criminal cases in support of the Bureau's resource protection effort.

A.1.5 Provide policy and technical guidance to the Ranger Program.

A.1.6 Develop and establish a reporting system that will identify high crime areas and record losses of property and resources. Establish crime prevention programs to reduce high levels of criminal activity during FY 1984.

A.1.7 Conduct security studies of District and Resource Area Offices as needed to provide personnel a better understanding of their security needs.

A.2 Increase public awareness of changes or restrictions in public land use, including changes in laws and regulations, prosecution of violators, and problem areas, such as high timber theft areas, to better protect the public lands.

A.2.1 Develop and implement a program with the assistance of Public Affairs for involving the media in the dissemination of public announcements in FY 1984.

A.3 Eradicate the illegal cultivation of marijuana from public lands in California.

A.3.1 User Safety and Public Awareness - Increase public safety and awareness of the marijuana growing problem on public lands in California.

A.3.2 Employee Safety - Present training programs for all employees on safety and awareness regarding marijuana cultivation on public lands.

A.3.3 Detection - Utilize remote sensing, aircraft overflights, aerial photographs, and agency liaison and coordination to detect marijuana plantings.

A.3.4 Law Enforcement will continue a program which supports the marijuana eradication efforts of the primary lead State law enforcement agency and creates a prevention program which includes on-the-ground law enforcement presence and other prevention methods.

A.4 Develop and maintain a Statewide unauthorized use program.

A.4.1 Provide policy and direction in the recordation, reporting, and investigation of unauthorized uses occurring on public land.

A.4.2 Provide training to the State, District, and Resource Area staffs to increase employee awareness and reporting of unauthorized uses.

A.4.3 Provide feedback to District Offices on action taken on reported cases.

9. PERSONNEL

A. Personnel management is an integral part of all managerial and supervisory positions. The State Office Branch of Personnel Management is committed to finding more ways of conducting personnel program operations effectively and efficiently to facilitate public land management. Strategies have been initiated or will be developed to improve personnel services and be more responsive to management, employees and the general public.

A.1 Utilize Personnel staff expertise for proactive personnel management rather than just to "clean up" problems.

A.2 Conduct workshops to improve understanding of the entire personnel management function (include "how to conduct legal interviews," job analysis, new merit promotion plan processes, disciplinary actions, incentive awards, position management and classification).

A.3 Establish/maintain closer coordination with requesting officials and/or supervisors in order to reduce the vacancy lapse rate.

B. Maintain an effective recruitment and placement program to meet management's needs. Seek ways to improve or reduce the time it takes to recruit, examine and place the best qualified people in vacant positions.

B.1 Develop a system to prioritize work and to anticipate vacancies and begin recruitment procedures in advance.

B.2 Develop improved methods of working selection rosters for hiring seasonal employees.

B.3 Consider the feasibility of delegating temporary appointment authority for seasonal positions and PAY/PERS data input.

B.4 Improve backup capability to ensure timely and accurate completion of actions.

B.5 Work closely with the EEO Officer to identify and reduce underrepresentation of minorities and women in occupational series in which it exists in the California BLM work force.

C. Maintain an effective position classification program and closely review proposed realignments of duties in terms of optimum position management.

C.1 Take the initiative to work with managers in determining position management factors, identifying what constitutes good position management, and to implement such findings into Statewide personnel management.

C.2 Develop a system to prioritize classification requests to improve responsiveness to higher management needs.

C.3 Classify positions more promptly and with closer coordination with requesting officials and/or supervisors.

C.4 Place special emphasis on cyclic audits. Include positions in the State Office in cyclic audits.

D. Develop guidelines to encourage managers to utilize employee relations expertise available in the State Office. Ensure timely and accurate processing of employee relations cases.

E. Develop and implement cost-effective alternatives to formal classroom training where significant cost savings are possible without a significant loss of quality.

E.1 Utilize formal and informal on-the-job training courses, videotape courses, and correspondence courses.

E.2 Procure compatible video equipment for each District Office by FY 1985 to provide on-site training and information using shared Bureau and State software.

E.3 Continue to offer and execute on-site classroom training in high demand subjects. Course offerings will be based upon the annual needs analysis reflected in the Annual Training Plan. Emphasis for FY 1984 will include:

- Introduction to Organizational Development;
- Team Building;
- Stress Time Management;
- Effective Briefing Techniques;
- Facilitator Training;
- Career Counseling; and,
- Basic Communication and Conflict Management Skills.

F. Maintain in-house capability to conduct mandatory Bureau courses, on-site when possible, for supervisory, management, and performance improvement training.

F.1 Conduct "Introduction to Supervision in the BLM" in Sacramento annually.

F.2 Conduct in FY 1984 "Performance Improvement" and other on-site courses based upon the needs analysis reflected in the Annual Training Plan.

F.3 Develop and conduct eight hours of supervisory training for all supervisors and a method for certifying this training during FY 1984. Assure that all supervisors receive eight hours of training annually through FY 1988.

G. Continue to improve the effectiveness of the State Employee Orientation Program to facilitate integration of new employees into the Bureau and acquaint them with Bureau systems.

G.1 Conduct an orientation program during FY 1984 that is cost effective, meets the needs of new employees, and complies with Bureau policy.

G.2 Prepare and present a general level orientation session to help BLM personnel better understand the newly expanded BLM Minerals Program.

H. Managers, supervisors, and employees must maintain high productivity despite reduced funding and staffing by working more interdependently utilizing team-building and organizational development to achieve these goals.

H.1 Continue to implement and develop the team concept of management Statewide.

H.1.1 Continue to expand the use of "collaborative problem solving" (facilitation) in appropriate meetings. Monitor to evaluate results. Maintain at least two capable facilitators in each District and California State Office Division.

H.1.2 Continue to hold at least one State Management Team-building meeting each fiscal year.

H.2 Expand the use of organizational development (OD) as a management tool to assist in developing and maintaining effective workgroups and relationships between workgroups.

H.2.1 Develop and utilize OD in accordance with the needs of State managers and employees.

H.2.2 Continue to implement "Integration Action Plans" at the State Office and each District Office to resolve issues and concerns at specific worksites resulting from the onshore minerals merger.

H.2.3 Continue to increase managers' awareness of OD by supporting the Area Manager and District Manager training courses: "Conflict Management" and "OD Seminar."

10. EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY

A. It is the policy of BLM California to maintain an effective Equal Employment Opportunity Program (EEO) in keeping with the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Equal Employment Opportunity Act of 1972 and Executive Order 11478, EEO in Federal Government, 1969.

A.1 Continue emphasis on the status of women and minorities.

A.1.1 Increase numbers of women and minorities in professional series drawing from internal and external sources.

A.1.2 Increase numbers of women and minorities in supervisory and managerial positions.

A.1.3 Insure fair share of awards and training, judged on proportions within workforce.

A.2 Continue California BLM's cooperative education participation.

A.2.1 Recruit and hire three women or minority cooperative education students in FY 1984.

A.2.2 Continue to utilize cooperative education students in the Cadastral Survey program.

B. The Federal Equal Employment Opportunity Recruiting Program (FEORP) is mandated as a result of P.L. 95-454, Civil Service Reform Act of 1978, and is directed toward the correction of under representation of women and minorities in the Federal Government.

B.1 Continue emphasis on FEORP goals to correct under representation of women and minorities where practicable.

B.1.1 Internally recruit women and minorities for those positions which become available through attrition, especially in geology, managerial, land law examining, realty, and public affairs positions.

B.1.2 Utilize outside recruitment for Hispanic males and Black males - possibly through VRA appointments.

B.1.3 Develop and establish upward mobility and/or bridge positions.

C. EEO complaints of discrimination are costly - both in human and monetary resources.

C.1 Promptly process any new EEO complaints; however, continue informal resolution attempts which keep formal EEO cases at zero.

C.1.1 Continue to train managers and supervisors in good supervisory practices.

C.1.2 Brief managers and supervisors regarding practices which lead to discrimination complaints, ensuring that they have had adequate information on which to base their dealings with personnel.

11. SAFETY AND HEALTH

A. Establish and implement an employee safety and health program in accordance with sound management practices, as required by the Federal Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (PL 91-596) and 29 CFR 1960.

A.1 Provide direct support to State and District Office Management efforts to establish and maintain an effective and comprehensive occupational safety and health program.

A.1.1 Implement Departmental and Bureau Safety and Health Requirements as contained in DM 485 and BLM Manual 1112.

A.1.2 Meet the objectives of the Bureau AWP for Safety and Health through FY 1988.

A.1.3 Develop and issue specific safety directives and implement such programs as are necessary, including staffing, to maintain an effective program.

A.1.4 Provide direct on-site field support to districts to compensate for pull-back of district safety efforts due to funding cutbacks.

B. Effectively administer the Bureau Tort Claim Program, in accordance with the Federal Tort Claim Act and Military Personnel and Civilian Employee Claim Act of 1964; DM 451 and Bureau Manual 1386.

B.1 Provide overall direction to the administration of tort claim investigation and processing within California.

B.1.1 Conduct or direct a complete investigation of all incidents that result in a claim against the U.S. Government and process such action in a timely fashion.

B.1.2 Provide training and direction to District personnel to assure proper field investigation and follow-up is conducted in incidents involving the public.

C. Establish and administer an effective Statewide emergency operation program to enable the Bureau to function in time of Natural Disaster, Declared Emergency, or Nuclear Attack, in accordance with the Defense Protection Act of 1950, the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, the National Security Act of 1947, and Executive Orders 11490, 10480, 10647, 11179, 11501, and 12148; 190 DMI, 295 DMI, 900 DMI, BLM Manual 1170, and State Supplement 1170.

C.1 Provide direct support to the State Director and District Managers in developing, establishing, and implementing an Emergency Operation Program within California.

C.1.1 Provide specific technical guidance, planning, and training to enable the California State Office and District Offices to continue to function and carry out critically designated functions during time of natural disaster, declared emergency, or nuclear attack.

C.1.2 Participate in and represent the Bureau and Department on Regional Federal Emergency Management Agency Planning and Disaster Response Teams and interface with similar State and local agency organizations and functions.

C.1.3 Provide support to and serve as alternate for the State Office Oil and Hazardous Spills Coordinator; provide assistance to Districts for hazardous spills as required.

GENERAL PROGRAM GUIDANCE

1. MULTIPLE-USE PLANNING

A. FLPMA Section 202 says the Bureau will develop, maintain and revise land use plans for the public lands. In developing and revising such plans, the public, affected agencies, and other interested parties shall be involved. Land use plans developed in California will be the basis for allocating lands and resources on the basis of multiple-use and sustained yield.

A.1 The Bureau will prepare land use plans and appropriate environmental assessments to achieve sound land use management decisions.

A.1.1 Maintain a planning schedule that will comply with the court ordered FY 1984 completion date for California Grazing ESs. Projects to be completed in FY 1984 are:

- Hollister Resource Management Plan
- Coast Valley Resource Management Plan
- Honey Lake-Beckwourth Management Framework Plan Amendment and Record of Decision
- Alturas Record of Decision (Plan)
- South Sierra Foothills Record of Decision
- Yokayo (Clear Lake) Record of Decision
- CDD Plan Amendment & Record of Decision

A.1.2 Complete other plans and revisions as needs are identified. Projects to be completed in FY 1984 are Cow Mountain, East Mendocino, and Scattered Block MFP-Amendments for lands, and Redding MFP-Transition for lands.

B. The Bureau's Planning Regulations (43 CFR Part 1600) and Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations require land use plans be monitored and evaluated on a continuing basis.

B.1 Develop and maintain monitoring strategies to ensure management actions pertinent to each program are carried out.

B.1.1 Develop a monitoring policy for use within California which is applicable to all public lands in FY 1984.

B.1.2 Develop and carry out monitoring plans in the Alturas, Bishop, Folsom, Eagle Lake, Surprise, and Redding Resource Areas and the California Desert Conservation Area in FY 1984.

B.2 Review each land use plan periodically to determine if it needs to be revised and schedule revisions accordingly.

C. Departmental policies place increased emphasis on making the planning process as streamlined and responsive to program needs as possible.

C.1 Improve the usefulness and efficiency of the planning process for multiple-use management decision making.

C.1.1 Evaluate the Alturas pilot Resource Management Plan (RMP) (and other ongoing planning efforts) to better provide a basis for developing more effective planning procedures for use Statewide.

C.1.2 Conduct training and problem-solving work sessions with planning interdisciplinary team members on an as-needed basis.

C.1.3 Hold planning coordinators' meetings to discuss, evaluate, and present new ideas, techniques and direction on an as needed basis.

C.1.4 Update California Planning Handbook in FY 1984, to reflect changes in regulations as well as new findings through plan monitoring.

D. The National Environmental Policy Act, FLPMA and the Bureau's land use planning regulations direct the Bureau to give Federal, State, and local governments and the public adequate notice and opportunity to comment upon and participate in the formulation of plans and programs relating to the management of the public lands.

D.1 Complete new or revise existing land use plans with full public involvement and intergovernmental coordination. Ensure these plans are consistent with the plans and/or policies of other Federal agencies, State and local government, and Indian tribes.

D.1.1 Develop public participation plans and continue monitoring as to their effectiveness in receiving meaningful input and in reaching the various publics.

D.1.2 Coordinating with local governments, their agencies, and regional offices of State agencies will remain the responsibility of the District Manager and will be continuing for all aspects of Bureau operations. State Office will provide information on State agencies policies and where regional offices are not in place.

D.1.3 Full 60-day review of proposed planning decisions will be offered the Governor's office to assure Bureau planning decisions are consistent with State policies and plans.

2. ENVIRONMENTAL COORDINATION

A. The 1978 Council on Environmental Quality regulations require the Bureau to prepare concise, issue-related environmental documents for use in decision-making.

A.1 Write ESs using procedures which have been developed to streamline the preparation process. Use an interdisciplinary approach for analysis of issues.

A.1.1 Identify the desired format and content of the document by first preparing a detailed mock-up.

A.1.2 Present pertinent, issue-related information briefly, using illustrations, matrices and an outline writing format when feasible. The Environmental Consequences chapter will show cause and effect relationships, leading to impact conclusions.

A.1.3 Conduct State Office ES reviews using the worksheets and procedures specified by the California Environmental Handbook.

A.1.4 Update California EA Handbook in FY 1984 to reflect increased attention on impact analysis.

A.2 Prepare EAs using an efficient process consistent with existing policy.

A.2.1 Ensure District EA preparation procedures are consistent among Districts and with the California Environmental Handbook.

A.2.2 Utilize categorical exclusions whenever possible.

A.2.3 Incorporate information by reference from earlier EAs rather than repeating discussions.

A.2.4 Prepare programmatic EAs for groups of related actions to allow subsequent EAs on the individual actions to be as brief as possible (tiering).

B. The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 requires the Bureau to prepare ESs for all actions which may significantly affect the human environment. In addition, court-ordered mandates require the Bureau to prepare ESs for all public lands subject to livestock grazing.

B.1 Complete remaining Grazing ESs in FY 1984 in accordance with the court schedule and in compliance with the requirements of the BLM Manual for NEPA implementation.

B.1.1 Complete the Hollister, Coast/Valley, and Honey Lake/Beckwourth ESs in FY 1984.

B.2 Prepare other ESs as appropriate in accordance with Bureau guidance.

B.2.1 Complete Wilderness ESs on all Management Framework Plans (MFPs) under way in FY 1983 by FY 1984.

B.2.2 Working with the California State Lands Commission, complete the All American Pipeline ES in FY 1984.

B.2.3 Working with the Port of Long Beach, complete the Pacific-Texas Pipeline ES within 12 months of the Port's acceptance of their application.

C. BLM will comment upon environmental documents prepared by other agencies whenever BLM has legal jurisdiction or special expertise regarding the proposal.

C.1 Retain review coordination responsibilities at the State Office.

3. PUBLIC AFFAIRS

A. The Public Affairs program provides expertise and support to all Bureau programs and activities throughout the State. Particular emphasis is given to programs and activities that are of high interest to the public, elected officials, and other local, State, and Federal agencies.

A.1 Provide information and opportunity for involvement on all programs that various publics may be interested in through California BLM monthly publication NEWSBEAT, press releases, fact sheets, TV and radio spots, notices of public comment periods and public hearings, and personal contacts.

A.2 Provide assistance to BLM managers in significant decision processes, to inform congressional and legislative officials, constituency leaders throughout the State, members of the District Advisory Councils and Grazing Boards, other government agencies, and the news media.

A.3 Work closely with managers and their key staff in providing the necessary materials and assistance to accomplish BLM program objectives, projects, and activities for each fiscal year.

4. VOLUNTEER AND COOPERATIVE ASSISTANCE

A. It is the policy of the Bureau to encourage and accept volunteer and cooperative services wherever BLM programs, services, or operations would be enhanced or improved by this use.

A.1 Continue to encourage the public to become partners in the management of California's public lands through the Bureau's Volunteer Program.

A.1.1 Develop and implement cooperative efforts between the Bureau and public land user groups including rock hounds, OHV groups, and other resource users.

A.1.2 Maintain positive working relations with BLM user groups to exchange management objectives, program goals, and user needs.

A.1.3 Continue to utilize the expertise of BLM retirees, university and college credit volunteers, the Labor Department's Green Thumb Program, the Student Conservation Association, Boy and Girl Scouts, and other community groups to enhance the Bureau's programs, services, or operations.

A.2 Support and pursue the use of individuals as volunteers to assist in the Bureau's efforts.

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